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1965

50th

ANNIVERSARY
REPORT



**MONTANA
INDUSTRIAL
ACCIDENT
BOARD**

Montana State Library



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February 7, 1966

Honorable Tim Babcock

Governor

Dear Governor Babcock:

Pursuant to Section 92-842, Revised Codes of Montana, 1947,
we are transmitting herewith the fiftieth annual report of the Industrial
Accident Board.

Very truly yours,

/s/ Robert F. Swanberg
Chairman

/s/ Jack C. Carver
Commissioner

/s/ John Emmons
Commissioner

ATTEST:

/s/ A. G. Pillen
Secretary

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TO THE NEW LAW

It's a brand new wrinkle, Brother, in our good old Treas-
ure State,
This here Compensation statute that we're workin' by of
late,
An' my own exact opinion, if you rise an' want to know,
Is that that same Law's a good un if you give it half a
show.
If I'm workin' in the timber, if I'm in the mill or mine,
If I'm sweatin' in the smelter, if I'm on the 'lectric line,
There's a soothin', homey feelin' when I pause to
cogitate
That whatever else may happen, there's a law to com-
pensate.

If I'm mixed up in a mishap (which I hope may never
come)
An' I get a clip that floors me an' I'm crippled up quite
some,
Then I know the law's behind me, 'bout one thing I
needn't fret:
I'll be 'tended to while healin', an' I'll mock old Mister
Debt!

Sure, the law may not be perfect--little done by humans
is--
But this law of Compensation, let the toiler call it his!
It's the thing that spells Protection, makes sweet
thoughts pervade his dome
When he knows it offers shelter to the wife an' kids at
home!

But I p'intedly don't hanker for to draw that kind of pay,
An' I'll try to see, my Brother, that it don't bob up your
way;
Every motion I'll make careful, to prevent the thing
that's worst,
An' I'll sing an' preach the doctrine that we're callin'
"Safety First!"

Helena, Montana, July, 1916.

Will Aiken.

The activities of the Montana Industrial Accident Board during the 50th year are set forth in the following summary with the aid of statistical tables wherever it is felt necessary for the purpose of clarification.

Members of the Board are Robert F. Swanberg, Chairman; John Emmons, Commissioner of Labor and Industry and ex-officio member of the Board; and Jack C. Carver, Director of the Division of Vocational Rehabilitation and ex-officio member of the Board.

The duties of the Industrial Accident Board are the administration of the Montana Workmen's Compensation Act, the administration of the Montana Occupational Disease Law, the administration of the Silicosis Benefit Program and the Volunteer Firemen's Compensation Act.

PLAN I

Table 1 reflects the experience of the self-insured employers enrolled under Plan I of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the 50th year.

In contrast to last year's work injury experience, the 50th year again reflected an increase in the number of reportable work injuries, however, the number of claims filed decreased from the previous year. Work injuries reported were up by 21.3% while claims for compensation decreased by some 8.7% over the previous year.

Table 1

Plan I

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY 49th Year - 50th Year

	1963 - 1964	1964 - 1965
Number of employers enrolled	78	78
Gross annual payroll	\$110,833,023.61	\$116,023,553.79
Number of work injuries reported	2,306	2,797
Number of claims filed	636	581
Occupational disease cases reported	5	8
Compensation benefits paid	\$ 657,529.20	\$ 804,804.34
Hospital, medical & burial benefits paid	\$ 426,548.13	\$ 408,755.90
Second injury fund contributions	\$ 1,500.00	----
Plan I administrative assessment	\$ 22,309.15	\$ 23,499.72

PLAN II

Table 2 summarizes the experience of employers enrolled under Plan II of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the 50th year.

Plan II employers reported a total of 10,205 work injuries during the 50th year for a decrease of .4% from the preceding year. The claims side presented a somewhat different picture with an 8.2% increase over the 49th year.

Table 2

Plan II

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY 49th Year - 50th Year

	1963 - 1964	1964 - 1965
Number of employers enrolled	6,507	6,712
Gross annual premium	\$3,843,555.00* ¹	\$4,119,773.00* ²
Number of work injuries reported	10,246	10,205
Number of claims filed	1,464	1,584
Occupational disease cases reported	8	4
Compensation benefits paid	\$1,466,103.76	\$1,549,534.77
Hospital, medical & burial benefits paid	763,352.27	829,990.35
Second injury fund contributions	2,000.00	1,000.00
Plan II administrative assessments	134,289.83	122,021.44

*¹ For calendar year 1963

*² For calendar year 1964

PLAN III

Table 3 reflects the experience of employers enrolled under Plan III of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the 50th year.

Work injuries reported during the 50th year showed a 2.1% increase and claims for compensation were up by 11.1% compared to the 49th year.

Table 3

Plan III

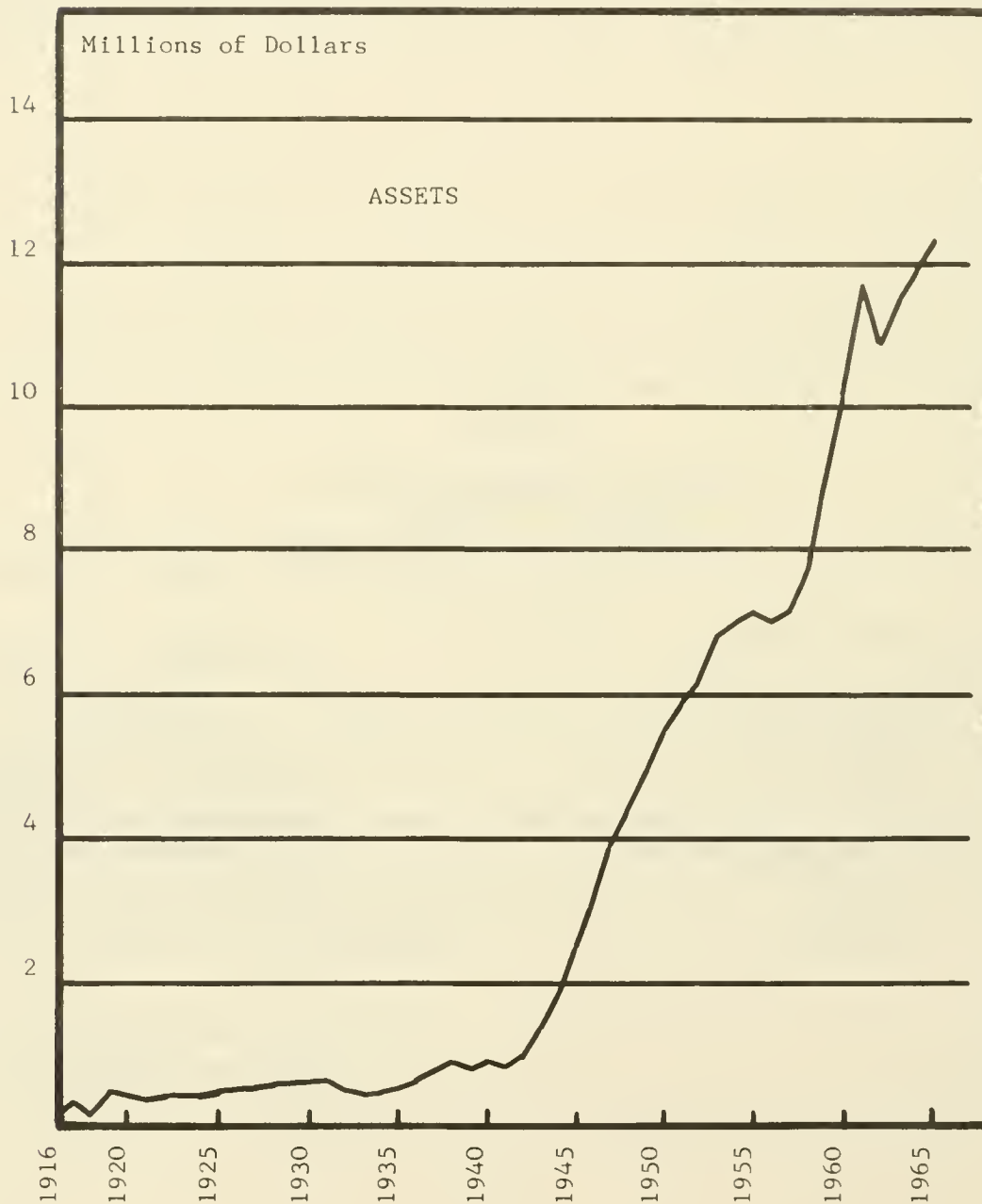
COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF ACTIVITY 49th Year - 50th Year

	1963 - 1964	1964 - 1965
Number of employers enrolled	7,261	7,439
Paid premium	\$4,722,569.22	\$4,708,757.96
Number of work injuries reported	8,841	9,030
Number of claims filed	1,360	1,511
Occupational disease cases reported	5	2
Compensation benefits paid	\$2,590,246.11	\$2,506,081.25
Hospital, medical & burial benefits paid	1,024,616.69	1,060,254.79
Second injury fund contributions	4,000.00	1,500.00
Plan III administrative assessments	276,054.79	275,000.00

STATE FUND GROWTH SINCE 1916:

Growth in assets of the State Fund is essential to insure that the injured workmen in Montana industry are provided financial protection in the event of industrial injury. The increase in State Fund assets is a reflection of our State's continued economic growth and as of June 30, 1965 reached a high of \$12,348,537.

STATE FUND GROWTH

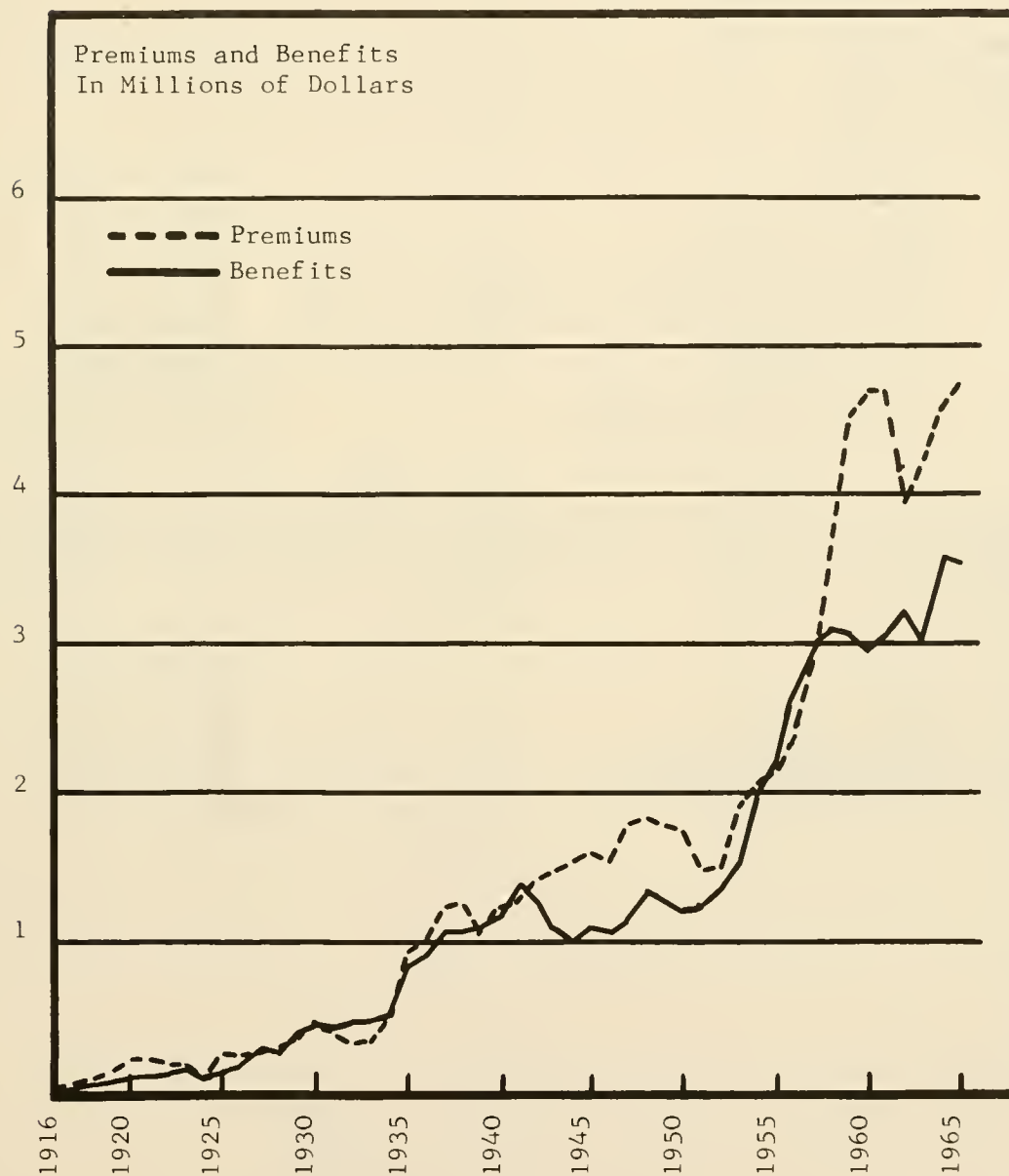


PREMIUM INCOME AND BENEFITS:

Premium income growth has been substantial since the 1950's keeping pace with the periodic increase in compensation benefits and the expanding economy.

Compensation benefits have increased approximately 64% since 1953.

STATE FUND GROWTH



INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD ADMINISTRATION ACCOUNT
INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

The Industrial Accident Board spent a total of \$465,826.32 for the Administration of the Workmen's Compensation Act during the 50th year of the Act's existence. This is an increase of \$5,085.06 over the cost of the 49th year.

The cost of the Administration of the Act is borne by the assessment of Self-Insured Employers, Insurance Carriers and the Industrial Insurance Fund.

Income for the Administrative Fund for the 50th year:

Plan I	\$ 23,499.72
Plan II	122,021.44
Plan III	275,000.00
Boiler Inspection	26,031.34
Occupational Disease Filing Fee	2,326.00
Refunds	1,832.00
Fund Transfer	<u>3,841.00</u>
	\$454,551.50
Balance - June 30, 1964	<u>82,611.15</u>
TOTAL	\$537,162.65

Disbursements necessary to administer the Workmen's Compensation Act are charged to the Plan causing the disbursements. Disbursements by Plan for the 50th year were as follows:

Plan I	\$ 23,968.58
Plan II	95,743.90
Plan III	319,670.18
Boiler Inspection	20,809.29
Occupational Disease	<u>5,719.43</u>
TOTAL	\$465,911.38

Table 4

INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD ADMINISTRATIVE ACCOUNT
June 30, 1965

	<u>Plan I</u>	<u>Plan II</u>	<u>Plan III</u>	<u>Boiler Insp.</u>	<u>Occ. Dis.</u>	<u>Total</u>
Balance - 6-30-64	(\$ 6,959.25)	\$ 63,252.13	\$ 24,602.27	(\$ 2,250.33)	\$3,966.33	\$ 82,611.15
New Income	23,499.72	122,021.44	275,000.00	26,031.34	2,316.00	448,868.50
Cancelled Warrants			6,418.06			6,418.06
Adjustments	3,841.00					3,841.00
Refunds						1,832.90
Total	\$20,381.47	\$185,281.47	\$307,845.33	\$23,781.01	\$6,282.33	\$543,571.61
Less Claims Paid	23,968.58	95,743.90	319,670.18	20,809.29	5,719.43	465,911.38
Balance - 6-30-65	(\$ 3,587.11)	\$ 89,537.57	\$ 11,824.85	\$ 2,971.72	\$ 562.90	\$ 77,660.23

Table 5

PROPORTIONATE COST OF OPERATING THE INDUSTRIAL ACCIDENT BOARD
(% By Plan)

<u>Plan</u>	<u>Percentage</u>
Plan I	5.14%
Plan II	20.54%
Plan III	68.61%
Boiler Inspection	4.46%
Occupational Disease	1.25%
	<u>100.00%</u>
Increase in cost of 1964 Fiscal Year	1.40%

Table 6

INDUSTRIAL INSURANCE FUND

July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965

INCOME

Premium Income	\$4,708,757.96
Recoveries	4,250.00
Interest on Bonds	365,766.28
Interest on Mortgage Loans	18,228.33
Payment on Mortgage Loans	29,548.52
Matured Bonds	34,350.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Compensation Paid:	
Temporary Partial	\$ 6,644.80
Temporary Total	634,265.53
Permanent Partial	1,429,868.36
Permanent Total	63,508.28
Fatal	371,794.28
Total Compensation	\$2,506,081.25

Hospital and Medical:

Hospital	\$ 424,926.18
Doctors	542,476.90
Nurses	12,446.20
Ambulance	5,529.56
Drugs	31,334.84
Extra Medical	8,073.71
Extra Legal	17,024.53
Miscellaneous	2,077.87
Burial	14,865.00
Artificial Appliance	1,500.00
Total Hospital & Medical	\$1,060,254.79

Second Injury Fund	1,500.00
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Industrial Administrative Assessment	275,000.00
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Vocational Rehabilitation	23,312.21
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Refund to Participants	986,478.51
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Total Income	\$5,160,901.09	Total Disbursements	\$4,852,626.76
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SECOND INJURY FUND

The following tables show the status of the Second Injury Fund as of June 30, 1965.

Table 7

SECOND INJURY FUND 50th YEAR INCOME AND DISBURSEMENTS

Cash Balance - June 30, 1964		\$28,661.28
Income	\$ 2,500.00	
Cancelled Warrant	53.00	
		<u>2,553.00</u>
		\$31,214.28
Disbursements		<u>25,686.84</u>
Cash Balance - June 30, 1965		\$ 5,527.44

TOTAL CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash Balance		\$ 5,527.44
Investments - U. S. Bond		<u>20,000.00</u>
Total Cash and Investments		\$25,527.44

Table 8

SECOND INJURY FUND BALANCE SHEET June 30, 1965

ASSETS:

Cash Balance	\$ 5,527.44
Investments	20,000.00
Total	<u>\$25,527.44</u>

LIABILITIES:

Claims Unpaid	\$ 880.00
Claims Reserved	24,900.00
Due Industrial	
Insurance Fund	5,000.00
Interest	45.00
Deficit	<u>5,297.56</u>
	\$25,527.44

Contributions to the Second Injury Fund were made as follows:

Plan I	-
Plan II	2
Plan III	<u>3</u>
Total	5

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S COMPENSATION FUND

The Volunteer Firemen's Compensation Act was enacted in 1935, to provide medical and hospital insurance for the injured members of Volunteer Fire Departments in unincorporated towns. Revenue to support this Act is obtained from a tax on Fire Insurance written in Montana, and from interest on investments. The present status of the fund is shown in Table

VOLUNTEER FIREMEN'S COMPENSATION FUND

Table 9

STATEMENT OF CONDITION June 30, 1965

Cash Balance - June 30, 1964		\$ 43,332.05
Income - Matured Bonds	\$30,000.00	
State Auditor	37,001.79	
Cancelled Warrants	750.00	
Interest	15,461.52	
Refund	50.00	
Journal Correction	69.00	
		<u>83,332.31</u>
		\$126,664.36
Less Warrants Issued		
No. 245-307		
Benefits	\$ 5,412.10	
Bonds Purchased	72,345.91	
		<u>\$ 77,758.01</u>
		\$ 48,906.35

RECONCILEMENT

Balance - State Controller - June 30, 1965	\$ 49,026.05
Less Warrants Outstanding	<u>119.70</u>
	\$ 48,906.35

TOTAL CASH AND INVESTMENTS

Cash Balance - June 30, 1965	\$ 48,906.35
Investments - U. S. Government Bonds	<u>416,000.00</u>
	\$464,906.35

Table 10

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE FUND

June 30, 1965

Cash Balance - June 30, 1964	\$ 2,948.04
Income	
Interest	<u>3,000.00</u>
	\$ 5,948.04
Less Disbursements	
Warrants Issued	<u>2,641.10</u>
Cash Balance - June 30, 1965	\$ 3,306.94
Plus Investments	<u>75,000.00</u>
Total Cash and Investments	\$78,306.94

RECONCILEMENT

Balance - State Controller - June 30, 1965	\$ 3,385.64
Less Warrants Outstanding - No. 190-243	<u>78.70</u>
Ledger Balance - June 30, 1965	\$ 3,306.94

STATEMENT OF RESERVES

Total Cash and Investments	\$78,306.94
Less:	
Medical	429.37
Compensation Reserve	<u>10,469.22</u>
Surplus	\$67,408.35

Table 11

SILICOSIS APPROPRIATION

Cash Balance - July 1, 1964		\$ 80,992.85
Income		
By Appropriation	\$690,000.00	
Cancelled Warrants	6,360.00	<u>696,360.00</u>
		\$777,352.85
Less Disbursements		
Claims for Benefits	575,468.00	
Claims for Administration	15,158.01	<u>\$590,626.01</u>
Balance - June 30, 1965		\$186,726.84
Balance - State Controller - June 30, 1965		\$186,726.84

No. of Silicosis Claimants - July 1, 1965 602

REMARKS

Benefits increased in the 1965 Legislature from \$75.00 to \$90.00 per month.

CLAIMS:

The claims department processed 9,030 work injuries and 1,511 claims under Plan III during the 50th fiscal year. This is an increase of 2.1% in work injuries reported and an 11.1% increase in the number of claims filed. Reopened claims totaled 363 or 19.5% less than last year.

Reserves for unpaid liability on claims as of June 30, 1965 was \$3,865,437 for compensation and \$537,114 for hospital and medical benefits for a reserve total of \$4,438,551. This figure is approximately 4.2% over a year ago and is 96.5% of our past three year average of \$4,600,000.

Liability on reopened claims during the past year totaled \$242,720.44. This is approximately 49.9% less than the incurred liability for reopened claims of a year ago.

HEARINGS & ADJUDICATIONS:

A total of 3,676 claims for lost time were filed during the past year. There was a total of 406 disputed claims under all three plans of coverage. The disputes involved disability in the large majority of these cases. The disputed cases were placed on the Board's docket and were disposed of either through formal hearings and/or agreed settlements.

This year we again experienced an increase in the number of disputed cases. The following table reflects this upward trend over a period of years.

Table 12

DISPUTED CLAIMS BY PLAN

Plan	48th Year	% of Total	49th Year	% of Total	50th Year	% of Total
I	63	20%	48	14%	76	19%
II	158	52%	206	60%	263	65%
III	<u>85</u>	<u>28%</u>	<u>90</u>	<u>26%</u>	<u>67</u>	<u>16%</u>
Total	306	100%	344	100%	406	100%

OCCUPATIONAL DISEASE:

A total of 12 occupational disease cases were reported by employers under the Occupational Disease Act. Plan I reported 6 cases; Plan II reported 4 cases; Plan III reported 2 cases.

This is 4 cases less than the number of cases reported last year.

The disease reported was silicosis in 5 cases; lead poisoning in 3 cases; dermatitis in 2 cases; and other diseases accounted for the remaining 2 cases.

WORK INJURIES REPORTED:

A total of 22,032 work injuries were reported to the Industrial Accident Board by employers under the three plans of the Workmen's Compensation Act for an increase of 3% over the preceding fiscal year. Plan I experienced a 29.2% increase; Plan II a .4% decrease; Plan III a 2.1% increase in total number of work injuries reported.

In reviewing the distribution of work injuries relative to major industry classification we note that four of the major industry classifications experienced a decrease in the number of reportable injuries. Agriculture had a 3.6% decrease; contract construction had a 6.0% decrease; transportation, communications and utilities had a 7.0% decrease, and finance, real estate and insurance had a 19.0% decrease.

The remaining five major industry classifications all experienced increases in the number of reportable injuries. These increases ranged from a low of 1.8% in government to a high of 8.6% in manufacturing. The intermediate increases were experienced in mining with a 4.4% increase, in trade with a 6.6% increase, and in the service industries with an 8.4% increase over the previous year.

DISABLING INJURIES:

A disabling injury by definition is a work injury which results in death, permanent total disability, permanent partial disability, or temporary total disability as specified in the American Standard Method of Recording and Measuring Work Injury Experience as approved in 1954.

Disabling injuries increased by .4% over the previous fiscal year for a total of 6,227 as compared to 6,202 disabling injuries for the 49th fiscal year.

Agriculture, contract construction, manufacturing, transportation-communications-utilities, and finance-real estate-insurance all experienced a decrease in the number of disabling injuries. The mining, trade, service, and government classifications all experienced increases in the number of disabling injuries. The trade classification reflected the greatest increase with a gain of 11.4% over the previous period.

FATALITIES:

A total of 65 fatalities were reported to the Board during the 50th year for an increase of 6 or 10.2% over the preceding year.

An increase in the number of fatalities was experienced in three of the nine major industrial divisions; these were agriculture, contract construction and manufacturing. Mineral extraction, transportation and communications, trade

FATALITIES: Con't.

and government remained unchanged from last year. Finance, insurance and real estate experienced no fatalities during the past year. The service division experienced two less than the previous year.

In agriculture there was a total of 10 deaths reported or investigated by the Safety Department of the Industrial Accident Board. Of this total, only three of the deaths were covered by Workmen's Compensation Insurance. (Excluding the two deaths reported under agricultural services.)

NATURE OF INJURY:

With reference to the basic injury inflicted upon the worker in industry relative to frequency, we find that strains, sprains, and dislocations were again the leaders accounting for 27.7% of the total. Cuts, lacerations, and punctures followed with 24.6% of the total. Bruises and contusions, and foreign body in the eye accounted for 19.6% and 8.8% respectively. These four categories, of the twelve considered, accounted for 80.7% of the total reportable work injuries.

Injuries to the upper extremities (arms, hands, and fingers) were the most frequent accounting for 7,151 or 34.6% of the total.

Injuries to the trunk were second in frequency with 3,908 reportable injuries for 25.4% of the total.

The trend relative to nature of injury by body location remains relatively unchanged from the preceding year.

AGENCY:

Working surfaces was the number one offender relative to work injuries during the past year accounting for 4,037 or 18.3% of the total chargeable work injuries.

Hand tools caused the next largest number of injuries with 2,951 or 13.4% of the total. Trees, logs, and lumber was another common agency with 1,859 or 8.4% of the total. Taken collectively, the three most common agencies mentioned above accounted for approximately 40.1% of all injuries reported. Compared to the preceding year, there was little or no change reflected in agency trends.

ACCIDENT TYPE:

The accident type classification identifies the event which directly resulted in the injury. The experience relative to accident type was very similar to last year. Struck by or striking against objects, machines or equipment was still the most common classification with 9,382 or 42.6% of the total. Falls and slips again were second with 4,701 or 21.3% of the total. Strain or overexertion as a casual factor reflected a slight increase over the preceding year and still retained third place ranking with 2,733 or 12.4% of the total. The three classifications combined account for approximately 76.3% of the total number of reportable work injuries.

AGE & SEX OF INJURED WORKERS:

Women employees who suffer injuries are older, on the average, than men injured at work. The median age for injured women is 44.7 years compared with 36.9 years for men during the 50th year.

During the 50th year 9.9% of all job injuries were sustained by women employees, an increase of .3% over the 49th year.

STATISTICAL SUMMARY:

Statistical tables covering the 50th year experience will be found on the following pages.

Table 13

FATALITIES* BY INDUSTRY

July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>PLAN I</u>	<u>PLAN II</u>	<u>PLAN III</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES		<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
General Farms		1	1	
Livestock Farms			1	
Agricultural Services		1	1	
MINERAL EXTRACTION	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>
Copper Mining	1			
Lead & Zinc Mining		2		
Metal Mining Services			1	
Crude Petroleum & Natural Gas		1		
Oil & Gas Field Services		2	2	
Bituminous Coal			1	
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION		<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>
General Building Contractors			1	
Highway & Street Construction			8	
Heavy Construction (except highway & street)		2	1	
Plumbing, Heating & Air Conditioning			1	
MANUFACTURING	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>16</u>
Grain Mill Products		1		
Logging	2	5	4	
Sawmills & Planing Mills		1		
Concrete, Gypsum & Plaster Products		1	1	
Cement Hydraulic	1			
TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES		<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Trucking, local & long distance			1	
Air Transportation, certified carriers				
Electric Companies & Systems		3		
Public Warehousing			1	
Passenger Transportation, charter service			1	
TRADE		<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
Grocery Stores		1		
Farm Products, raw materials		1		
Motor Vehicle Dealers		3		
Farm & Garden Supply Stores			1	
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE				<u>0</u>
SERVICE			<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Miscellaneous Repair Shops & Related Services			1	

(continued)

Table 13

FATALITIES* BY INDUSTRY (continued)

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>PLAN I</u>	<u>PLAN II</u>	<u>PLAN III</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
GOVERNMENT			<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
State Government			<u>1</u>	
Fish & Game Department				
Public Works			1	
Local Government			<u>7</u>	
Police Protection			2	
Education			1	
Sanitary Service			1	
Road & Street Department			<u>3</u>	
TOTALS	<u>4</u>	<u>25</u>	<u>36</u>	<u>65</u>

* Deaths for which findings and awards have been issued by the Industrial Accident Board.

Table 14

CAUSE OF DEATH BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>PLAN I</u>	<u>PLAN II</u>	<u>PLAN III</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>5</u>
Run over by tractor		1		
Automobile collision		1		
Airplane crash			2	
Tractor overturned			1	
MINERAL EXTRACTION	<u>1</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>4</u>	<u>10</u>
Caught in equipment	1			
Mine blast		2	1	
Drowning		1		
Struck by falling equipment		2	1	
Automobile-truck collision			1	
Struck by falling rock			1	
CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	<u>0</u>	<u>2</u>	<u>11</u>	<u>13</u>
Electrocution		2		
Struck by falling equipment			1	
Equipment overturned			1	
Caught in equipment			1	
Heart failure			3	
Automobile collision			1	
Truck-train collision			1	
Fall from scaffold			1	
Struck by truck			1	
Struck by flying object			1	
MANUFACTURING	<u>3</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>16</u>
Falling tree	1	2	4	
Electrocution	1			
Struck by logs falling from truck		1		
Truck-snowplow collision		1		
Truck overturned		1		
Caught in equipment		1		
Fall from ladder		1		
Struck by falling equipment	1			
Equipment failure			1	
Struck by flying object		1		
TRANSPORTATION	<u>0</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>3</u>	<u>6</u>
Electrocution		2		
Car-bus collision		1		
Truck-bus collision			1	
Plane crash			1	
Truck-truck collision			1	
TRADE	<u>0</u>	<u>5</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>6</u>
Fall from elevator roof		1		
Plane crash		1		
Automobile collision		2		
Heart failure		1		
Caught in equipment			1	

(continued)

Table 14

CAUSE OF DEATH (continued)

<u>INDUSTRY</u>	<u>PLAN I</u>	<u>PLAN II</u>	<u>PLAN III</u>	<u>TOTAL</u>
FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>
SERVICE	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>1</u>	<u>1</u>
Electrocution			1	
GOVERNMENT	<u>0</u>	<u>0</u>	<u>8</u>	<u>8</u>
State Government			<u>1</u>	
Automobile ran off road			1	
Local Government			<u>7</u>	
Car-truck collision			1	
Automobile ran off road			1	
Struck by flying object			1	
Heart failure			1	
Drowning			1	
Fall from moving vehicle - run over by same			1	
Fall on same level			<u>1</u>	
TOTALS	4	25	36	65

Table 15

DISABLING AND NON-DISABLING INJURIES

July 1, 1958 through June 30, 1965

YEAR	TOTAL INJURIES	DISABLING	PER CENT OF TOTAL	NON- DISABLING	PER CENT OF TOTAL	UNDETER- MINED	PER CENT OF TOTAL
1958 - 1959	19,489	6,080	31.2	12,834	68.8	537	2.9
1959 - 1960	20,308	6,779	33.4	13,249	65.2	280	1.4
1960 - 1961	19,869	6,264	31.5	13,306	67.0	299	1.5
1961 - 1962	20,153	5,987	29.7	13,722	68.1	444	2.2
1962 - 1963	21,005	5,968	28.4	14,672	70.0	365	1.6
1963 - 1964	21,393	6,202	29.0	14,744	68.9	447	2.1
1964 - 1965	22,032	6,227	28.3	15,324	69.5	481	2.2

Table 16

DEATHS AND DEATH RATES

July 1, 1949 through June 30, 1965

YEAR	DEATHS	WORKERS* (thousands)	DEATHS PER 10,000 WORKERS
1949 - 1950	76	148	5.0
1950 - 1951	95	149	6.4
1951 - 1952	81	153	5.3
1952 - 1953	73	154	4.7
1953 - 1954	68	155	4.4
1954 - 1955	87	160	5.4
1955 - 1956	77	167	4.6
1956 - 1957	85	167	5.1
1957 - 1958	61	162	3.7
1958 - 1959	59	165	3.6
1959 - 1960	68	167	4.1
1960 - 1961	49	169	2.9
1961 - 1962	53	171	3.1
1962 - 1963	51	174	2.9
1963 - 1964	59	175	3.4
1964 - 1965	65	178**	3.7

* Number of workers in non-agricultural industries in Montana.

** Estimated

Source: Monthly Review of Montana Labor Market, Montana State
Employment Service, Division of Unemployment Compen-
sation Commission.

Table 17

WORK INJURY EXPERIENCE IN MONTANA
July 15, 1915 through June 30, 1965

YEAR	TOTAL NO. OF ACCIDENTS	PLAN I	PLAN II	PLAN III	FATALS	NO. OF ACCIDENTS FOR EACH 1,000 WORKERS
1915-1916	6,802	4,391	2,236	175	136	
1916-1917	8,325	5,412	2,386	527	307	
1917-1918	5,820	3,668	1,483	669	123	
1918-1919	5,474	4,164	664	646	122	
1919-1920	4,914	3,164	741	1,009	94	38
1920-1921	3,858	1,939	854	1,065	83	
1921-1922	3,368	1,591	805	972	51	
1922-1923	5,129	2,875	1,024	1,230	81	
1923-1924	5,789	3,017	1,353	1,419	87	
1924-1925	5,816	3,280	1,257	1,279	79	
1925-1926	6,804	3,715	1,548	1,541	78	
1926-1927	6,879	3,611	1,725	1,543	93	
1927-1928	7,018	2,988	1,985	2,045	85	
1928-1929	8,364	3,359	2,383	2,622	89	
1929-1930	8,895	2,839	2,702	3,354	94	65
1930-1931	6,868	---- NOT AVAILABLE ----			55	
1931-1932	6,446	1,253	2,319	2,874	56	
1932-1933	5,482	489	1,715	3,278	31	
1933-1934	7,036	899	1,572	4,565	49	
1934-1935	10,630	838	2,454	7,338	65	
1935-1936	11,904	1,674	2,489	7,741	93	
1936-1937	12,685	2,262	2,035	8,388	103	
1937-1938	11,767	2,237	2,065	7,465	90	
1938-1939	10,176	1,282	2,131	6,763	63	
1939-1940	11,557	1,642	1,944	7,971	70	78
1940-1941	12,547	1,771	2,383	8,393	73	
1941-1942	13,258	2,348	2,492	8,418	108	
1942-1943	12,650	2,121	3,498	7,031	152	
1943-1944	11,127	1,820	3,158	6,149	97	
1944-1945	10,829	1,536	3,377	4,765	56	
1945-1946	10,196	1,139	3,266	5,791	44	
1946-1947	13,583	1,517	4,582	7,484	68	99
1947-1948	15,677	1,850	5,588	8,239	46	109
1948-1949	16,783	1,752	7,016	8,015	83	116
1949-1950	16,600	1,749	7,115	7,736	76	112
1950-1951	18,227	1,976	8,387	7,864	95	122
1951-1952	18,987	2,020	9,015	7,952	81	124
1952-1953	19,497	1,968	8,718	8,811	73	126
1953-1954	18,859	1,978	7,881	9,000	68	121
1954-1955	19,362	1,692	7,682	9,988	87	121
1955-1956	20,852	2,022	7,818	11,012	77	125
1956-1957	21,026	2,066	7,242	11,718	85	125
1957-1958	18,862	1,933	6,540	10,389	61	115
1958-1959	19,509	2,033	7,162	10,314	59	118
1959-1960	20,308	2,179	7,934	10,195	68	122
1960-1961	19,869	2,042	8,106	9,721	49	120
1961-1962	20,153	2,430	9,113	8,610	53	117
1962-1963	21,005	2,117	10,428	8,460	51	120
1963-1964	21,393	2,306	10,246	8,841	59	122
1964-1965	22,032	2,797	10,205	9,030	65	125

Chart 1

DISABLING WORK INJURIES PER 1,000 EMPLOYEES

BY INDUSTRY GROUP, July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965

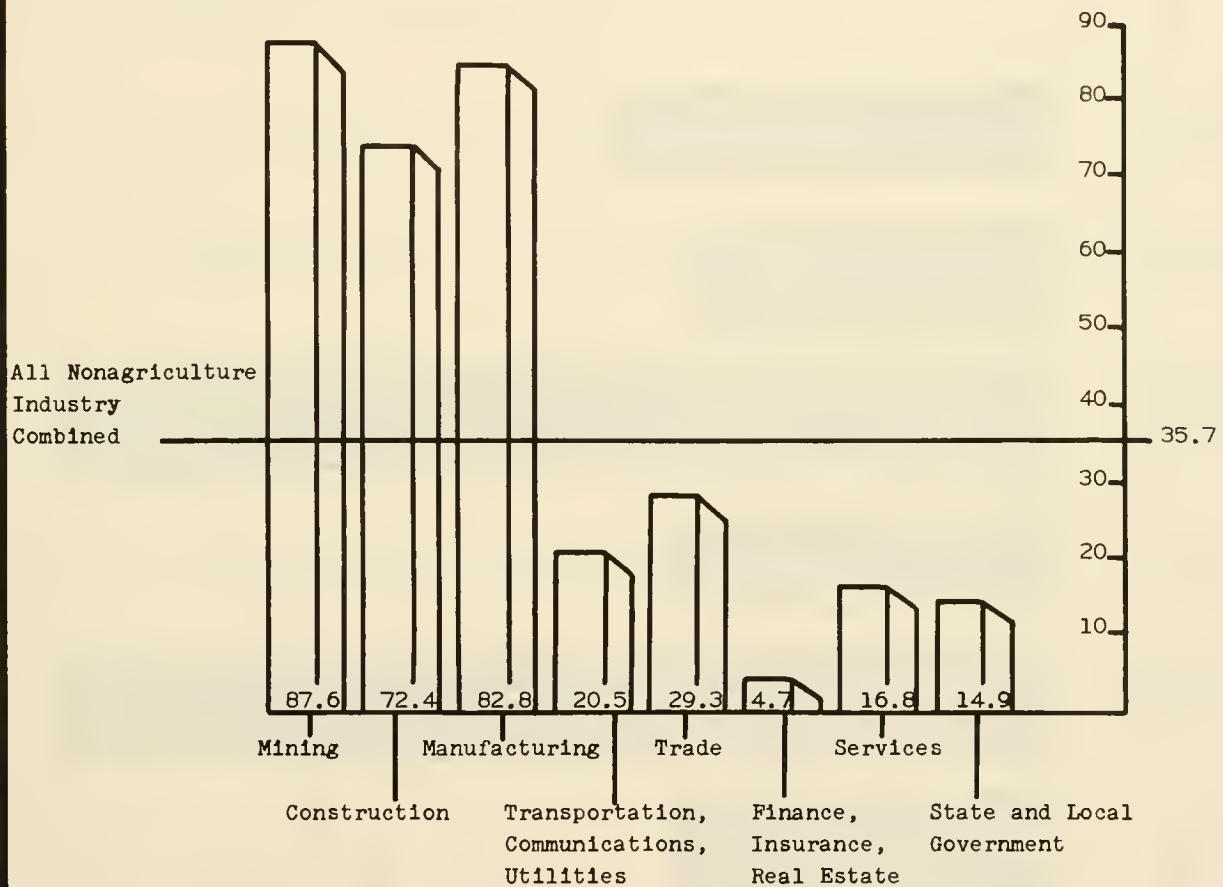


Chart 2

NATURE OF INJURY
BY BODY LOCATION,
ALL INDUSTRIES

July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965
(Per Cent of Total)

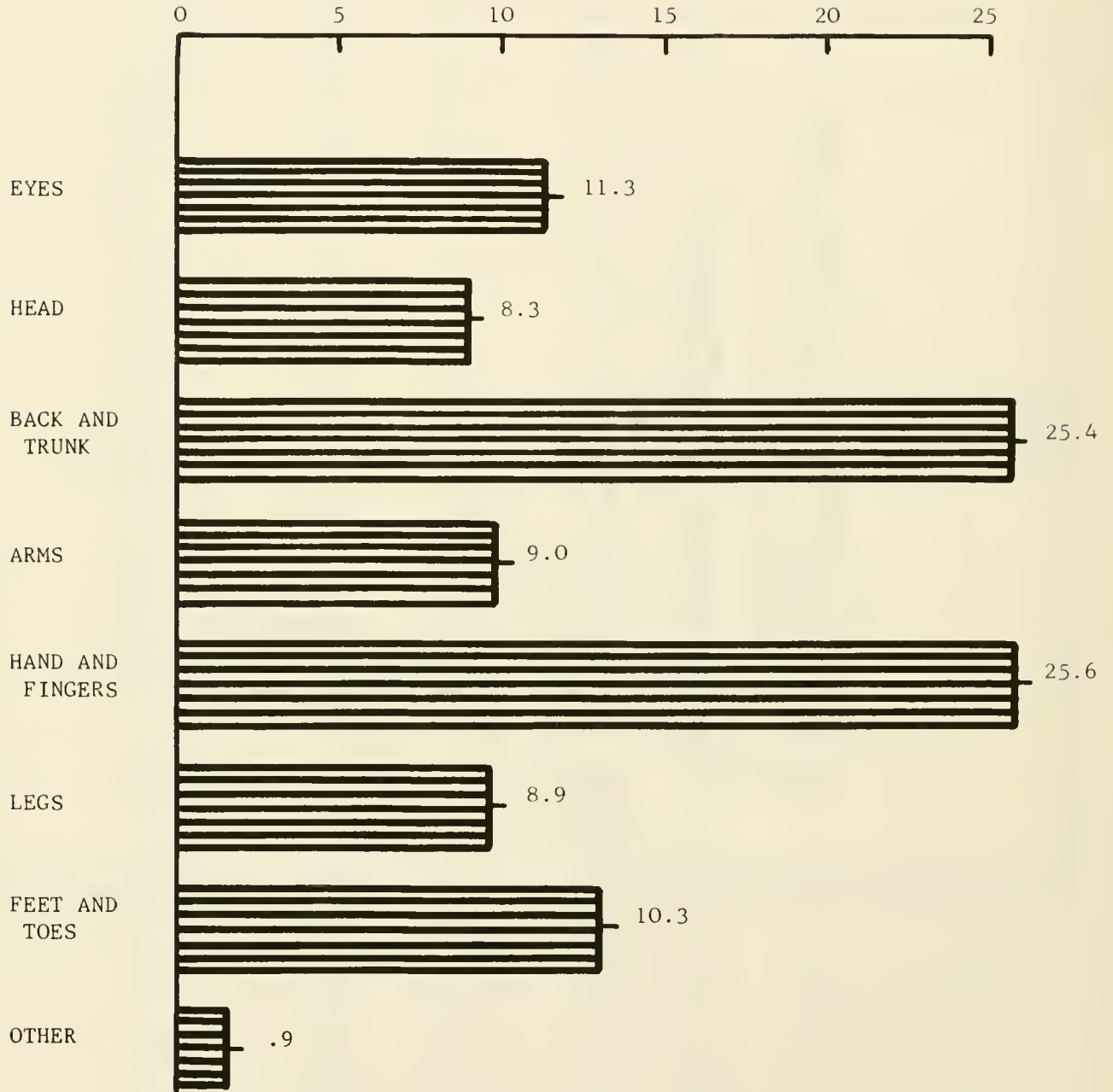


Table 18

ACCIDENT TYPE
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

ALL INDUSTRIES
July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965

ACCIDENT TYPE

	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & SERVICE	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT
STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	42.6	9,384	247	628	1,645	2,996	377	2,157	40	566	728
CAUGHT IN, ON OR BETWEEN	6.8	1,494	32	178	198	491	84	278	9	127	97
FALLS AND/OR SLIPS	21.3	4,701	201	269	701	1,191	286	922	39	359	733
INVOLVING MOVING MOTOR VEHICLES	2.6	569	23	47	77	98	73	113	6	30	102
STRAIN OR OVER-EXERTION	12.4	2,732	65	113	377	565	179	825	12	263	333
CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	3.1	678	10	40	134	182	27	171	4	70	40
INHALATION, ABSORPTION, SWALLOWING	1.9	413	14	28	66	96	19	90	-	52	48
CONTACT WITH ELECTRICAL CURRENT	.4	78	-	3	18	19	10	8	1	8	11
EXPLOSION, FLASH-BACK, ETC.	.4	85	1	16	11	23	7	17	2	2	6
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	6.8	1,496	41	96	391	496	46	268	2	62	94
HEART ATTACK, HEART DISEASE, OR STRAIN	.2	34	1	1	6	5	5	7	-	-	9
OTHER AND NOT STATED	1.7	368	32	11	49	79	37	68	3	24	65
TOTAL	100.0	22,032	667	1,430	3,673	6,241	1,150	4,924	118	1,563	2,266
PER CENT	100.0	100.0	3.2	6.5	16.7	28.3	5.2	22.4	.6	7.0	10.3

Table 19

AGENCY

BY

MAJOR INDUSTRY

ALL INDUSTRIES

July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965

AGENCY

PER CENT

TOTAL

AGRICULTURE &
AGRICULTURAL
SERVICESMINERAL
EXTRACTIONCONTRACT
CONSTRUCTION

MANUFACTURING

TRANSPORTATION,
COMMUNICATIONS
& UTILITIES

TRADE

FINANCE,
INSURANCE &
REAL ESTATE

SERVICE

GOVERNMENT

MACHINES	1,286	34	69	153	476	22	339	12	96	85
ELEVATORS	35	1	8	3	9	2	8	2	1	1
HOISTING APPARATUS	282	-	173	26	39	23	15	-	4	2
CONVEYORS	116	4	8	9	80	2	12	-	-	1
VEHICLES	1,449	47	111	208	292	158	359	8	71	195
HAND TOOLS	2,951	74	150	588	889	82	789	7	167	205
CHEMICALS, HOT OR INJURIOUS SUBSTANCES	1,009	20	76	191	243	40	259	4	97	79
WORKING SURFACES	4,037	120	265	614	964	240	818	33	306	677
LADDERS	272	7	11	87	45	21	54	1	21	25
CONTAINERS	1,029	22	14	59	193	103	450	6	70	112
TREES, LOGS, LUMBER	1,859	28	63	206	1,382	37	57	4	22	60
BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS	17	-	-	6	7	-	1	-	-	3
PUMPS, PRIME-MOVERS	68	1	11	16	12	4	8	2	3	11
MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION APPARATUS	9	-	1	-	6	-	1	-	-	1
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	155	-	11	29	35	19	24	1	16	20
FLYING PARTICLES, UNASSIGNED	1,377	35	89	355	465	38	241	2	60	92
ANIMALS	315	153	-	12	22	34	27	3	20	44
MOTION OR PRESSURE	503	14	17	92	107	30	138	3	42	60
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	62	3	4	11	15	8	9	-	2	10
MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES	4,852	90	330	951	839	264	1,251	29	540	558
UNCLASSIFIED, INSUFFICIENT DATA	349	14	19	57	121	23	64	1	25	25
TOTAL	22,032	667	1,430	3,673	6,241	1,150	4,924	118	1,563	2,266
PER CENT	100.0	3.0	6.5	16.7	28.3	5.2	22.4	.6	7.0	10.3

Table 20											
NATURE OF INJURY											
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY											
ALL INDUSTRIES											
July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965											
	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE, & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT
AMPUTATION, LOSS OF, LOSS OF USE OF	1.0	214	7	36	35	67	5	41	1	8	14
BURNS OR SCALDS	4.4	959	13	53	188	254	44	231	7	117	52
CUTS, LACERATIONS, PUNCTURES, ETC.	24.6	5,417	145	213	916	1,689	222	1,431	35	351	415
STRAINS, SPRAINS, DISLOCATIONS	27.7	6,107	186	282	896	1,506	400	1,501	28	454	854
CRUSHING INJURIES	2.4	535	15	46	83	180	31	107	4	36	33
FRACTURES	6.7	1,483	77	155	272	394	86	237	12	83	167
HERNIA	1.3	277	7	18	43	55	8	85	1	15	45
INDUSTRIAL DISEASE	1.3	284	11	19	46	60	15	61	1	26	45
BRUISES & CONTUSIONS	19.6	4,311	140	448	621	1,299	250	752	19	331	451
HEART DISEASE, STRAIN, STROKE, CEREBRAL HEMORRHAGE, ETC.	.1	44	1	1	9	5	4	9	-	-	15
FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	8.8	1,946	48	117	507	624	56	371	4	95	124
OTHER	.9	189	7	14	29	40	9	37	2	24	27
NOT STATED	1.2	266	10	28	28	68	20	61	4	23	24
TOTAL	100.0	22,032	667	1,430	3,673	6,241	1,150	4,924	118	1,563	2,266
PER CENT		100.0	3.0	6.5	16.7	28.3	5.2	22.4	.6	7.0	10.3

Table 21

BODY LOCATION
BY MAJOR INDUSTRY

ALL INDUSTRIES

July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965

	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS, & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT
EYES	11.3	2,495	63	148	638	791	74	479	5	131	166
HEAD, FACE & NECK	8.3	1,829	43	139	285	572	102	356	12	120	200
BACK & SPINE	17.5	3,864	105	175	545	935	263	1,022	19	285	515
TRUNK	7.8	1,723	59	150	273	470	102	307	8	104	250
ARMS	8.8	1,938	75	117	298	561	109	409	14	157	198
HANDS & WRISTS	9.9	2,187	63	114	365	630	92	553	11	170	189
FINGERS	15.7	3,457	64	223	497	1,018	139	963	22	270	261
LEGS	8.9	1,956	93	131	314	624	99	334	6	146	209
FEET & ANKLES	8.4	1,843	79	166	329	470	115	344	11	139	190
TOES	1.9	426	11	34	74	113	26	101	7	15	45
BODY N.O.C. OR NOT STATED	1.4	314	12	33	55	57	29	56	3	26	43
TOTAL	100.0	22,032	667	1,430	3,673	6,241	1,150	4,924	118	1,563	2,266
PER CENT		100.0	3.0	6.5	16.7	28.3	5.2	22.4	.	7.0	10.3

Table 22

AGENCY BY ACCIDENT TYPE	TOTAL	STRUCK BY OR STRIKING AGAINST	CAUGHT IN, ON, OR BETWEEN	SLIPS AND FALLS	ACCIDENTS INVOLVING MOVING VEHICLES	STRAIN OR OVER-EXERTION	CONTACT WITH TEMPERATURE EXTREMES	IRRADIATION, OR SWALLOWING	CONTACT WITH ELECTRIC CURRENT	EXPLOSION, FLASH-BACK, ETC.	FOREIGN BODY IN EYE	OTHER, NOT STATED OR UNCLASSIFIED
AGENCY												
ALL INDUSTRIES												
July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965												
MACHINES	1,286	833	286	17	4	107	23	-	3	-	12	1
ELEVATORS	35	8	19	6	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
HOISTING APPARATUS	282	157	91	5	1	25	-	-	-	1	-	2
CONVEYORS	116	44	52	12	-	8	-	-	-	-	-	-
VEHICLES	1,449	419	278	53	554	130	-	-	-	-	-	15
HAND TOOLS	2,951	2,689	67	28	-	52	107	1	2	1	3	1
CHEMICALS, HOT OR INJURIOUS												
SUBSTANCES	1,009	25	-	1	3	-	458	388	-	30	99	5
WORKING SURFACES	4,037	132	7	3,861	1	29	1	-	1	-	-	5
LADDERS	272	17	4	235	-	14	-	-	-	-	-	2
CONTAINERS	1,029	338	51	8	-	621	1	-	-	10	-	-
TREES, LOGS, LUMBER	1,859	1,398	142	109	1	205	-	-	-	1	3	-
BOILERS, PRESSURE VESSELS	17	11	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	1	-	-
PUMPS, PRIME-MOVERS	68	37	15	1	-	12	2	-	-	1	-	-
MECHANICAL POWER TRANSMISSION												
APPARATUS	9	5	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-
ELECTRICAL APPARATUS	155	37	14	1	-	22	7	-	70	4	-	-
FLYING PARTICLES, UNASSIGNED	1,376	16	-	-	-	-	-	3	-	-	1,356	1
ANIMALS	315	97	8	71	1	13	-	4	-	-	4	117
MOTION OR PRESSURE	503	4	-	19	-	478	-	-	-	-	-	2
ENVIRONMENTAL CONDITIONS	62	1	-	3	-	1	52	2	1	-	-	2
MISCELLANEOUS AGENCIES	4,852	3,095	453	156	4	980	26	8	1	37	20	72
UNCLASSIFIED, INSUFFICIENT DATA	350	19	3	115	-	29	1	7	-	-	1	175
TOTAL	22,032	9,382	1,494	4,701	569	2,733	678	413	78	86	1,498	400

Table 23

SEX AND MARITAL STATUS
BY AGE GROUP

ALL INDUSTRIES

July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965

Age Group	Male			Female			Total both sexes	Per Cent of Grand Total
	Total	Single	Married	Status Unknown	Total	Single	Married	Status Unknown
Under 14	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
14-15	31	30	-	1	3	3	-	-
16-17	229	222	4	3	52	49	3	-
18-19	833	659	137	37	121	104	16	1
20-24	2,924	1,192	1,618	114	243	114	123	6
25-29	2,702	423	2,164	115	131	36	90	5
30-34	2,383	216	2,090	77	139	37	101	1
35-39	2,199	197	1,929	73	196	29	158	9
40-44	2,045	166	1,811	68	215	45	158	12
45-49	1,786	179	1,563	44	305	64	227	14
50-54	1,519	178	1,291	50	293	73	207	13
55-59	1,057	144	880	33	205	76	115	14
60-64	683	88	569	26	110	41	66	3
65-69	149	24	121	4	33	20	13	-
70-74	65	14	48	3	8	5	3	-
75 and over	29	9	18	2	6	4	2	-
Age not reported	1,221	193	784	244	116	20	73	23
Total	19,855	3,934	15,027	894	2,177	721	1,355	101
Percent of total.	90.1	19.8	75.7	4.5	9.9	33.1	62.2	4.6

Median Age of Workers Injured: (Both Sexes) 37.6

Median Age of Male Workers Injured: 36.9

Median Age of Female Workers Injured: 44.7

Table 24

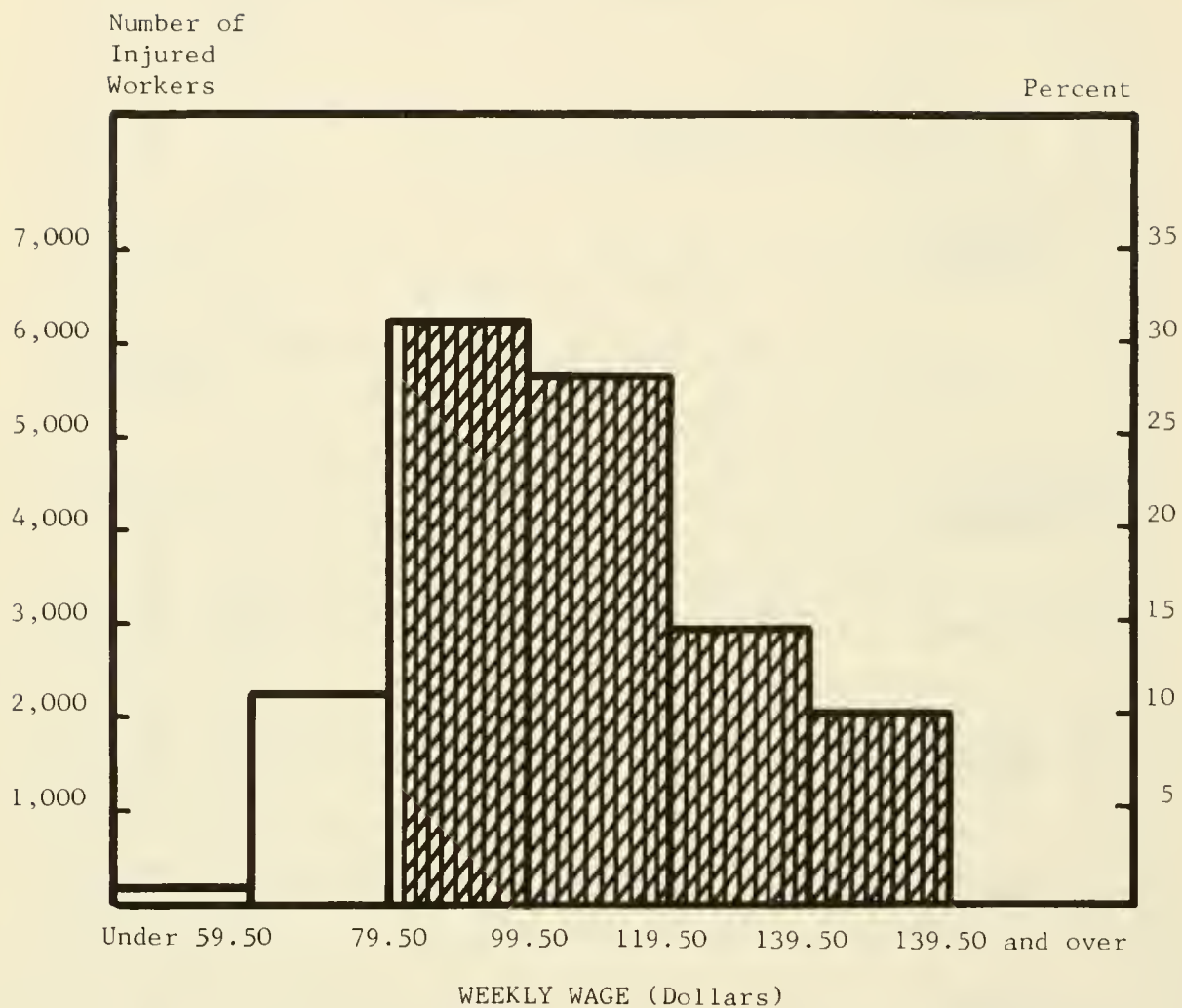
AGE AND INDUSTRY DIVISION,
ALL WORK INJURIES

July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965

AGE	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATION, & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	TOTAL
Under 14	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
14-15	12	1	1	2	1	11	-	4	2	34
16-17	26	2	19	24	3	156	1	39	11	281
18-19	32	64	111	294	18	293	3	92	47	954
20-24	81	262	467	1,096	90	732	17	215	207	3,167
25-29	71	206	446	931	175	663	8	153	180	2,833
30-34	60	187	448	733	195	577	11	139	172	2,522
35-39	51	160	437	643	195	522	8	132	247	2,395
40-44	59	152	431	613	137	479	8	155	226	2,260
45-49	55	117	366	509	113	468	20	165	278	2,091
50-54	54	107	296	442	82	366	7	145	313	1,812
55-59	42	52	235	279	41	229	13	128	243	1,262
60-64	40	42	96	161	43	153	11	66	181	793
65-69	8	10	17	20	8	45	-	32	42	182
70-74	16	1	3	13	-	9	-	11	20	73
75 and over	6	-	1	4	2	7	1	7	7	35
Age not given	54	67	299	477	47	214	10	79	90	1,337
TOTAL	667	1,430	3,673	6,241	1,150	4,924	118	1,563	2,266	22,032
Median Age (years)	40.0	34.8	38.9	35.3	37.4	35.3	45.8	40.2	45.7	37.6

Chart 3

DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY WAGES
OF INJURED WORKERS
7-1-64 - 6-30-65



The shaded section of the chart represents earnings above that required to enable the injured workmen to qualify for the maximum weekly benefit of \$50. Eighty-nine per cent of all injured workers had earnings above that required to qualify for the maximum weekly benefit.

Table 25
DISTRIBUTION OF WEEKLY WAGES
OF 18,991 INJURED WORKERS*

July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965

WEEKLY WAGE	TOTAL		MEN		WOMEN	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Total	18,991	100.0	17,194	100.0	1,797	100.0
\$ 30 or less	77	.4	43	.3	34	1.8
31 - 35	61	.3	27	.2	34	1.8
36 - 40	194	1.0	80	.5	114	6.3
41 - 45	157	.8	39	.2	118	6.6
46 - 50	552	2.9	251	1.5	301	16.8
51 - 55	350	1.8	161	.9	189	10.5
56 - 60	691	3.6	456	2.7	235	13.1
61 - 65	395	2.1	243	1.4	152	8.5
66 - 70	686	3.6	567	3.3	119	6.6
71 - 75	591	3.1	480	2.8	111	6.2
76 - 80	942	5.0	858	5.0	84	4.7
81 - 85	582	3.1	531	3.1	51	2.8
86 - 90	1,674	8.8	1,632	9.5	42	2.3
91 - 95	1,198	6.3	1,159	6.7	39	2.2
96 - 100	1,320	6.9	1,276	7.4	44	2.4
101 - 105	1,028	5.4	1,006	5.9	22	1.2
106 - 110	1,037	5.5	1,014	5.9	23	1.3
111 - 115	839	4.4	816	4.8	23	1.3
116 - 120	1,081	5.7	1,073	6.2	8	.5
121 - 125	694	3.7	690	4.0	4	.2
126 - 130	630	3.3	622	3.6	8	.5
131 - 135	422	2.2	411	2.4	11	.6
136 - 140	576	3.0	569	3.3	7	.4
141 - 145	346	1.8	342	2.0	4	.2
146 - 150	612	3.2	605	3.5	7	.4
151 - 155	438	2.3	436	2.5	2	.1
156 - 160	362	2.0	360	2.1	2	.1
161 - 165	267	1.4	264	1.5	3	.1
166 - 170	221	1.2	219	1.3	2	.1
171 - 175	257	1.4	257	1.5	-	-
176 - 180	187	1.0	187	1.1	-	-
181 - 185	113	.6	111	.6	2	.1
186 - 190	73	.4	73	.4	-	-
191 and over	338	1.8	336	2.0	2	.1
Arithmetic Mean	\$105.87		\$109.21		\$63.09	
Median	101.09		104.11		58.88	

* Based upon employers' reports of work injuries received by the Board. Includes all injuries reported where employees worked 30 or more hours per week, including overtime.

Table 26
WORK INJURIES AS
REPORTED BY COUNTY
& MAJOR INDUSTRY
ALL INDUSTRIES
July 1, 1964 thru
June 30, 1965

County	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	NOT GIVEN
Beaverhead	1.13	250	29	26	70	20	6	60	-	5	34	--
Big Horn	1.60	353	36	19	119	75	11	62	-	11	20	--
Blaine	.56	123	23	-	24	8	2	38	-	4	24	--
Broadwater	.40	89	8	2	11	37	1	23	-	3	4	--
Carbon	.66	146	4	28	20	20	6	35	-	15	18	--
Carter	.17	38	2	4	9	1	2	10	-	2	8	--
Cascade	9.63	2,122	54	29	390	384	152	640	23	252	198	--
Chouteau	.69	151	28	1	19	11	6	65	1	3	17	--
Custer	2.20	485	32	14	70	26	46	168	3	56	70	--
Daniels	.25	55	11	1	14	2	3	16	-	3	5	--
Dawson	1.54	340	5	33	67	31	41	117	1	19	26	--
Deer Lodge	1.11	244	2	9	15	67	9	46	-	14	82	--
Fallon	.85	187	-	74	23	9	20	34	-	11	16	--
Fergus	1.21	266	20	1	45	47	5	67	-	33	48	--
Flathead	7.36	1,621	25	8	347	730	48	273	8	97	85	--
Gallatin	4.61	1,016	36	5	241	260	25	221	4	65	159	--
Garfield	.15	33	1	8	5	1	2	3	-	6	7	--
Glacier	1.71	377	4	65	64	34	33	82	2	55	38	--
Golden Valley	.05	12	1	1	-	-	1	3	-	-	6	--
Granite	.83	182	3	105	21	24	1	8	-	8	12	--
Hill	1.83	403	9	7	55	49	19	157	3	30	74	--
Jefferson	1.26	277	7	19	84	47	4	23	-	7	86	--
Judith Basin	.21	47	18	1	8	3	3	9	-	-	5	--
Lake	1.68	369	10	2	30	230	5	41	-	20	31	--
Lewis & Clark	5.15	1,134	22	15	253	215	45	246	16	114	208	--
Liberty	.20	44	-	13	4	2	2	15	-	-	8	--
Lincoln	4.09	902	14	53	44	705	12	44	-	9	21	--
Madison	.41	90	11	13	10	4	2	11	-	6	33	--
McCone	.30	67	-	24	14	3	6	17	-	2	1	--
Meagher	.69	151	26	-	15	93	1	3	-	3	10	--
Mineral	1.07	235	-	19	53	122	12	14	-	2	13	--
Missoula	11.26	2,480	17	6	344	1,171	80	447	13	231	171	--
Musselshell	.31	68	3	25	16	2	6	6	-	2	8	--
Park	1.46	321	13	9	49	88	26	78	4	17	37	--
Petroleum	.04	8	2	1	-	-	1	1	-	-	3	--
Phillips	.35	78	4	4	8	4	11	24	2	4	17	--
Pondera	.98	216	3	23	72	16	13	62	-	10	17	--
Powder River	.14	31	2	5	5	1	3	5	-	-	10	--
Powell	1.81	399	25	173	16	88	15	34	3	3	42	--
Prairie	.17	37	-	-	4	1	6	14	-	1	11	--
Ravalli	1.39	307	10	5	29	180	17	47	1	10	8	--
Richland	1.45	320	13	18	32	77	31	94	-	13	42	--
Roosevelt	1.06	234	3	50	25	22	17	66	5	12	34	--
Rosebud	.51	113	17	13	21	6	2	22	-	7	25	--
Sanders	1.82	400	9	-	37	304	2	16	-	9	23	--

Table 26 (Con't.)
 WORK INJURIES AS
 REPORTED BY COUNTY
 & MAJOR INDUSTRY
 ALL INDUSTRIES
 July 1, 1964 thru
 June 30, 1965

County	PER CENT	TOTAL	AGRICULTURE & AGRICULTURAL SERVICES	MINERAL EXTRACTION	CONTRACT CONSTRUCTION	MANUFACTURING	TRANSPORTATION, COMMUNICATIONS & UTILITIES	TRADE	FINANCE, INSURANCE & REAL ESTATE	SERVICE	GOVERNMENT	NOT GIVEN
Sheridan	.37	82	4	15	7	7	7	32	-	4	6	--
Silver Bow	5.19	1,144	4	339	156	181	49	241	11	61	102	--
Stillwater	.36	79	5	3	5	22	4	23	2	5	10	--
Sweet Grass	.24	53	10	1	13	1	7	11	-	2	8	--
Teton	.70	155	14	6	38	9	8	50	-	6	24	--
Toole	.89	195	5	46	20	20	9	59	-	7	29	--
Treasure	.08	18	-	-	7	2	1	2	-	-	6	--
Valley	.87	192	14	4	44	13	19	64	-	14	20	--
Wheatland	.30	65	12	-	9	4	1	22	1	1	15	--
Wibaux	.16	35	-	14	7	2	2	6	-	-	4	--
Yellowstone	12.81	2,823	28	24	505	652	221	892	15	271	215	--
Out of State	.70	154	-	11	14	44	41	38	-	3	3	--
Unknown	.98	216	9	36	46	64	20	17	-	15	9	--
Totals:	<u>100.00</u>		<u>667</u>		<u>3,673</u>		<u>1,150</u>		<u>118</u>		<u>2,266</u>	
		<u>22,032</u>		<u>1,430</u>		<u>6,241</u>		<u>4,924</u>		<u>1,563</u>		<u>0</u>

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY

50th Year

July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965

During the past 50 issues of the annual report, the activities and objectives of the Department of Safety have been described and summarized showing trends and accomplishments in the Accident Prevention Program. As this is our Golden Anniversary report, it is deemed appropriate to review our past 50 years of operation. Due to the vast amount of material and information compiled during this period, only highlights of the past safety program will be discussed.

The Legislature evidently believed it possible to prevent accidents or reduce those that do occur by prescribing safety devices, fixing safety standards and providing for the inspection of all plants and industries where workmen were employed in occupations defined by the Act as being hazardous. The law placed an obligation on the employer to provide a safe place for his workmen to engage in their labors.

The framers of the Montana Law evidently had in view a two-fold purpose when they so wisely enacted "Part V" of the Act entitled "Safety Provisions". They were concerned with the economic waste involved by the sacrifice of life and limb, and they recognized the fact that accident prevention was the best protection and more satisfactory to the workmen than compensation for injury.

After the law went into operation, the members of the Board realized the importance of the "Safety" provisions and organized a Department of Safety Inspection. The idea was taken up with Governor Stewart, and upon his advice, a meeting was held with the department heads of the Quartz and Coal Mine Inspection, Boiler Inspection, Dairy Inspection, Weights and Measures Inspection, and Grain Inspection Departments. From this meeting, 22 inspectors agreed to add to their own inspection duties the job of safety inspections for the Board. The inspections were made to discover dangerous places and practices so that they could be called to the attention of the managers and proper safeguards provided to eliminate or at least minimize the hazard. During the first year, 698 plants were inspected and many recommendations made towards the safety of the employee. The inspectors were to enlist the active support and cooperation of both employer and employee. During the inspectors' visits to each plant, they were to impress upon those in charge that the cause of accidents were to be eliminated. Thus, the "Safety First Campaign" was now being organized. The larger companies placed the responsibility for safety on specially qualified Safety Engineers within the firm.

Between 1916 and 1954 some advancements in safety were added to the Act and others were adopted by the Board. The following is a brief resume to highlight important advancements or accomplishments.

The Bureau of Safety Inspection was established in Senate Bill No. 17, and provided for merging of: Departments of Boiler Inspection, Coal, Quartz Mines and Steamboat Inspectors. They were placed under the jurisdiction of the Industrial Accident Board. The department was to be called the Bureau of Safety Inspection.

The 17th Legislative Assembly approved the industrial rehabilitation of persons disabled. The Bureau of Safety Inspection was moved to the Industrial Accident Board.

The existing Mining Code was beginning to prove inadequate and outdated. Difficulty was experienced in determining a "reasonable safe place"; this was due to a lack of standards and confusion in the law.

There was one noteworthy safety development in the elimination of handling drill steel in the mines. There had been many injuries and fatalities attributed to drill steel falling during the handling, sharpening and transporting the steel from underground to the shop. A new and simple device called the Hawkesworth Drill was installed. It was a detachable drill bit that was installed on the steel and could be removed for repair or sharpening. This device eliminated the handling of 90 per cent of the weight of drill steel.

The coal mining laws were amended and strict enforcement of safety requirements were programed.

Increased emphasis was placed on obtaining accident statistics and making accident analysis. This was to assist inspectors in knowing the accident experience of the firms and discussing this information upon making contact.

Between 1955 and 1964, significant advancements were made in accident prevention programs, which in the past was limited to correcting physical hazards through inspections. The following provides a brief resume of new or noteworthy items:

To obtain agreement on safety standards and improve operations, conferences are held between representatives of several major industries and the safety department.

The department conducted many special inspections as a group, these were considered successful as many safety improvements and methods were put into effect by employers and employees.

Department personnel attended training courses in Mine Rescue, Mine Inspectors Institute, Governor's Conference on Fire Prevention, and the National Safety Council.

Safety codes for construction, logging and sawmills were adopted and furnished to employers and employees as a guide and standard for the prevention of accidents.

The Form 37, Employers Report of Injury, was revised and a section added for Safety.

Considerable effort and results were obtained through first aid training, foremanship safety and off-the-job accident prevention.

Safety education programs for the agricultural industry were promulgated although this group is exempt from the Act.

Supervisor and employee training programs were offered to many high-risk industries. These programs were conducted in conjunction with other agencies.

Accident records, injury statistics and cause analysis were used as tools in the Department of Safety. In studying the records, the department was looking for the underlying roots or causes of the problem. How many accidents result from poor housekeeping, carelessness, inadequate supervision, and lack of training or skill, and how many from unsafe conditions? These are some of the basic factors used. This information is then passed on to individual firms, industries, or a group of industries.

Formalized safety surveys were developed and individual firms were evaluated relative to their safety program efforts.

Preconstruction meetings are attended to maintain direct contact with management personnel on safety codes, accident experience, accident reporting and job site inspections. Construction plans, specifications and drawings are reviewed to determine high-risk operations and additional precautionary measures are recommended.

In summary and to compare the scope of the Department of Safety, during the first year of operation there were 1,518 employers operating under the Act, and there was a total of 6,892 injuries reported including 136 compensable fatalities. During the fiftieth year there were 14,229 employers with a total of 22,032 injuries reported including 65 compensable fatalities.

AGRICULTURE

The accident experience during the 50th year for agriculture reflects five compensable fatalities, 236 lost-time injuries and a total of 667 reported injuries. Compared with the 49th year, there was one compensable fatal, 256 lost-time injuries and a total of 691 reported injuries. This is an increase of 400 per cent in fatal injuries.

This annual injury toll must be reduced mainly through improved safety performance in the multitude of small firms of which agriculture is a part. The practice of safety must be carried to the farmers, and also to the seasonal and migratory worker.

The most dangerous machines on the farms were threshers, tractors, and cutting machines. The mechanization of farming has lead to an increase in the number and severity of accidents. This increase can be prevented if farm machinery is suitably designed and employers, along with the worker, observe common safe practices. The use of unskilled and untrained employees on complex machinery has contributed to this accident experience.

The influences and methods that have produced so great an improvement in the safety of large employers have not been successful with the small firm or farmer.

A completely satisfactory answer has not been found, however, some of the major factors appear to be in agriculture:

1. The small employer cannot employ a full-time safety man.
2. The employer rarely attends safety meetings and is not a member of a safety organization.

3. The accident rate has to be extraordinarily bad in a small work force before anyone is concerned.
4. The fact that the number of small employers is so great that getting the message or exercising control over them is beyond the capacity of most interested safety groups. The greatest bulk of Montana workmen are employed by the multitude of small employers.

Most injuries result from the combination of correctable physical hazard and human error. If these factors are absent, the injury will not occur. Accident prevention does not rest upon involved theory or special technical skill. The basic premise is simple. Be aware of the hazard; act to erase it.

DEPARTMENT OF SAFETY
STATISTICAL SUMMARY OF THE PAST THREE FISCAL YEARS

<u>NUMBER OF EMPLOYERS *</u>	<u>48th YEAR</u>	<u>49th YEAR</u>	<u>50th YEAR</u>
Plan I	82	78	78
Plan II	6,203	6,507	6,712
Plan III	7,442	7,261	7,439
TOTALS	13,727	13,846	14,229

* End of fiscal year

REPORTED INJURIES

	<u>Total</u>	<u>Disabling</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Disabling</u>	<u>Total</u>	<u>Disabling</u>
Plan I Firms	2,117	722	2,306	868	2,797	832
Plan II Firms	10,428	2,697	10,246	2,657	10,205	2,742
Plan III Firms	8,460	2,549	8,841	2,655	9,030	2,653
TOTALS	21,005	5,968	21,393	6,180	22,032	6,227
Disabling Injuries per 1,000 Workers		34.9		35.4		35.6

SAFETY ACTIVITIES BY PLAN (Includes First Aid Instr., Plant Inspect. & Safety Programs)

Plan I	183	205	314
Plan II	749	878	891
Plan III	3,217	3,451	2,708
No Plan (none)	238	241	148
No Division	296	210	439
TOTALS	4,683	4,985	4,500

INVESTIGATION OF FATAL ACCIDENTS

Wood Products	19	15	9
Mineral Extrac. & Prod.	14	15	12
Construction	15	12	19
Ag. & Food Products	8	17	14
Miscellaneous	<u>6</u>	<u>6</u>	<u>5</u>
TOTALS	62 *	65 *	59 *

* Includes deaths attributed to natural causes and those investigated but not coming under the Workmen's Compensation Law.

INVESTIGATION OF NON-FATAL ACCIDENTS

	<u>48th YEAR</u>	<u>49th YEAR</u>	<u>50th YEAR</u>
Wood Products	28	21	17
Mineral Extrac. & Prod.	13	14	23
Construction	26	22	25
Ag. & Food Products	4	9	6
Miscellaneous	<u>8</u>	<u>7</u>	<u>8</u>
TOTALS	79	73	79

SPECIAL SERVICES

Safety Meetings	222	193	161
Attendance	4,128	3,153	3,175
First Aid Programs	93	82	121
Attendance	1,992	999	1,507

FIRST AID CARDS

Standard	-	-	231
Advanced	-	-	40
Instructor	<u>-</u>	<u>-</u>	<u>26</u>
TOTAL ISSUED	188	128	297

OPERATORS LICENSES ISSUED

Originals (Inspectors)			
1st Class	48	26	39
2nd Class	42	31	47
3rd Class	226	257	204
Low Pressure	152	207	200
1st Class A & E	16	13	23
2nd Class A & E	10	26	37
Traction	5	5	10
Re-issue (Office)	103	140	125
Renewals (Inspectors)	171	215	321
Renewals (Office)	2,184	2,213	2,236

CERTIFICATES ISSUED

	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>	<u>No.</u>	<u>Amount</u>
Inspectors	670	\$ 3,816.00	780	\$ 3,970.00	881	\$ 4,496.00
Office	2,287	5,046.00	2,353	5,284.00	2,361	5,229.00
Boilers	<u>1,740</u>	<u>12,657.50</u>	<u>2,642</u>	<u>17,245.00</u>	<u>2,490</u>	<u>16,142.50</u>
TOTALS	4,697	\$21,519.50	5,775	\$26,499.00	5,732	\$25,867.50

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Coal

Coal production in the state of Montana for the fiscal year, July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1965, with thirty mines reporting, was 360,446 tons as compared with 345,259 tons for the previous year.

There was one fatal accident in the Montana coal mines and ten lost-time injuries. The fatal accident happened at the Rocky Boy Mine, fifteen miles south of Box Elder in Hill County.

There were no applicants for the Mine Foreman's examination during the past year.

A number of the smaller coal mines closed during the past year and included among them were: The Rocky Boy Mine in Hill County, the Thiell Mine near Sidney in Richland County, Smith Coal Docks Mine, Canyon Mine at Giffen, the Moon Creek Mine in Custer County and the Albrecht Mine near Bloomfield in Dawson County.

Production statistics and a list of the coal mines in Montana will be found on the following page.

S/ Thomas Morgan
Inspector

PRODUCTION REPORT

July, 1964 - June, 1965

MONTANA COAL MINES

Mines By County	Ave. No. Employees	Total Days Worked	Hours Mined	Accidents	
				Fatal	Non-Fatal
<u>BIG HORN</u>					
Tongue River Coal Co.	2	2,267	1,929	0	0
<u>BLAINE</u>					
Milk River Mine	11	16,042	2,938	0	0
Rocky Boy Mine*	3	842	255	1	0
<u>CARBON</u>					
Roadside Mine	2	192	507	0	0
Brophy Coal Co.	15	18,316	12,910	0	6
<u>CASCADE</u>					
Loveland Mine	2	340	250	0	0
<u>CUSTER</u>					
Storm King Mine	3	360	2,005	0	0
<u>DAWSON</u>					
Peuse Mine	1	140	2,000	0	0
<u>FERGUS</u>					
Swanson Mine	1	300	55	0	0
Tuss Mine	1	230	300	0	0
<u>MC CONE</u>					
No. 1 Mine	1	300	300	0	0
Neumiller Mine	1	40	60	0	0
<u>MUSSELSHELL</u>					
Divide Mine	3	1,328	9,492	0	0
Gildroy Mine	4	384	5,028	0	0
Forstrom Mine	4	256	1,500	0	0
Johnny's Mine	4	2,549	1,684	0	1
Nies Mine	5	6,400	5,000	0	2
P. & M. Mine	2	240	2,300	0	0
Western Coal Co.	4	320	3,800	0	0
<u>POWDER RIVER</u>					
Coal Creek Mine	2	1,720	1,472	0	0
Wilson Mine	1	30	60	0	0
Two Tree Mine	1	16	50	0	0
<u>RICHLAND</u>					
Coal Bank Canyon	1	120	800	0	0
Knife River Coal Co.	14	29,898	300,000	0	1
Bemer Mine	3	290	850	0	0

Mines By County	Ave. No. Employees	Total Days Worked	Tonnage Mined	Accidents	
				Fatal	Non-Fatal
<u>ROSEBUD</u>					
Foley Bros.	3	1,067	1,000	0	0
Lame Deer Mine	2	280	1,200	0	0
<u>SHERIDAN</u>					
Acme Mine	4	480	2,300	0	0
Lagerquist Mine	1	180	401	0	0

NOTE: The listing of Montana Coal Mines by name and location has been excluded from this report; however, it is available from the I.A.B. upon request.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Petroleum

In 1891, seeps of oil were found in the valley of the North Fork of the Flathead River. In 1906, at Sherburne Lake on the east side of Glacier Park, a shallow well was drilled and oil was found, but not in commercial quantity. Oil was first discovered in Montana in commercial quantities in 1915. This discovery was made in what is now the Elk Basin Field near the Wyoming border. Other discoveries followed in the Devil's Field in 1919 in Musselshell County, the Cat Creek Field in Petroleum County, Soap Creek Field in 1921, the Kevin-Sunburst in 1922 and the Cut Bank Field in 1932.

Since the discovery of oil in Montana more than 472,000,000 barrels have been produced, valued at more than \$992,000,000. Approximately 83,000 barrels of oil are now being produced daily from Montana's oil and gas fields.

The most extensive drilling at the present time is in the Fred and George Creek Field in the northern part of Toole County near the Canadian border.

There were 229 oil companies operating, in some capacity, in Montana during the past fiscal year, and drilling operations were scattered from Cut Bank to the southeastern part of the State near Baker.

As many of the oil companies did not respond to the statistical questionnaire with reference to their production, we took the liberty of obtaining production figures from the Oil and Gas Conservation Commission. These figures indicated that crude oil production for the period of July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1965 was 30,833,107 barrels. The amount of natural gas produced during this period was 25,675,298 MCF.

During the same period, July 1, 1964 through June 30, 1965, there were approximately 411 wells completed. Of this 411 wells, 167 were completed as producing oil wells, 13 as producing gas wells, and 231 dry holes.

S/ Thomas Morgan
Inspector

PRODUCTION AND ACTIVITY REPORT: (July 1, 1964 - June 30, 1965)

Metal Mining
Non-Metal Mining
Coal Mining
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas
Oil and Gas Field Services

Industry*	Number Reporting	Number Active or Producing	Production or Activity	Man Hours	Total Reported Injuries	Disabling Injuries	Fatals	Frequency Rate
Metal Mining	38	19	29,170,025 Tons	12,751,407	1,911	205	1	16.16
Non-Metal Mining	41	33	1,449,705 Tons 677,635 Yds.	2,326,674	569	46	0	19.77
Coal Mining	21	18	353,151 Tons	101,255	23	4	1	49.35
Crude Petroleum and Natural Gas	25	20	6,894,433 Bbls. 2,317,212 MCF	572,545	16	7	0	12.23
Oil and Gas Field Services	20	18	- None -	718,470	168	94	2	133.61

* These figures do not reflect total production within these industries in the state of Montana, but merely those firms which responded to the statistical inquiry.

MINERAL PRODUCTION

Metal and Non-Metal

This report covers the production and values of minerals and non-minerals produced in the state of Montana during the 50th fiscal year.

The value of minerals produced exceeded \$205,000,000 and is the second time that the values have exceeded \$200,000,000 in the State's history. This is \$23,000,000 or 13% above the 1963 figure.

Although the tonnages were down in some cases, the values were up due to higher prices. In the case of Barite, Sand, Gravel and Stone, there was a 6% decrease in both the production and value.

The output of many non-metal products remained approximately the same as last year. The gains in production of Cement, Lime, Fluorspar, Peat and Phosphate rock were the bright spots in the non-metal field.

There was an increase in the number of silver explorations in the State with three large operations in progress during most of the year. Office of Mineral Exploration loans were made for exploration at the Flathead Mine area in Flathead County, the Champion Silver Mining Company in Silver Bow County and Spokane National Mines in Beaverhead County. The United Buffadison Mines Ltd. of Toronto, Canada did considerable drilling at the Crystal Mine in Jefferson County.

METALS

ALUMINUM

Aluminum production remained at capacity for the third straight year at about 67,500 tons per year; all production was from the Anaconda Company plant at Columbia Falls.

CALCIUM

Calcium is being produced at a new plant at Warren in Carbon County for use in the sugar industry.

COPPER

Copper production is up about 31% over 1963; this increase can be attributed to increased activity at the Berkeley Pit and the deep-level operations in the Butte area.

GOLD

Gold production increased by 33%, the highest level since 1961. Since gold production is primarily a by-product of copper mining, it is reasonable to expect an increase in production of gold as copper output increases.

IRON

Iron production declined 44% from 1963, and all production was by the R. and S. Iron Company for the Ideal Cement Company.

LEAD

Although the production of lead was down 10%, the value was up 11% because of the higher prices during 1964.

MANGANESE

The shipments of manganese ore and manganese concentrates were three times greater than in 1963. The Anaconda Company and Taylor Knapp Company were the largest producers.

SILVER

Silver output increased 28% for the year. Most of the production was from the Butte area.

THORIUM

Much interest was shown in a large deposit of thorium in Beaverhead County, however, there was no production in Montana.

URANIUM

The production of uranium was at a standstill for the first time since 1956.

ZINC

An 11% increase in zinc values was noted, however, production was down 1,900 tons from 1963.

NON-METALS

ASBESTOS

The Zonolite Company at Libby continued to experiment with short fiber Tremolite as a by-product of Vermiculite in Lincoln County. The Galaxy Mining Company of Billings, Montana shipped samples of short fiber asbestos to the Colorado School of Mines for testing.

BARITE

Barite production and values declined 55% from the 1963 level.

CEMENT

Cement production was up 23% and the product value was up 23%.

CLAYS

The production of clay remained stable and compared favorably with 1963.

FLUORSPAR

Fluorspar production was up sharply over 1963 at the Roberts Mining Company pit and plant near Darby, Montana.

GYPSUM

All the output came from Fergus County and from the Hanover and U.S. Gypsum Company properties. Production was about the same as in 1963.

LIME

Lime production was up about 5% over 1963. Production came from Powell, Big Horn and Missoula Counties, most of which was used in the sugar industry. Some production also came from the Elliston Lime Company for commercial use.

SAND, GRAVEL AND STONE

A decrease of 6% under 1963 was noted in these items. The decrease was mostly due to the State Highway requirements. There was also less sand and gravel used at the Yellowtail Dam.

SILICA

The production of Silica was up; this increase can be attributed to the Pacific Silica Company operations at Basin. Some production also came from an operation at Warm Springs.

SULPHUR

Sulphur is now being produced by the Montana Sulphur and Chemical Company of Billings, Montana from the waste materials of oil refineries. A 15% increase over 1963 was noted.

TRAVERTINE

Travertine is now being produced from several quarries in Park County near Gardiner. Production was much the same as in 1963.

TALC

Talc production has remained near the 1963 level. Production was by TriState Minerals at Dillon and Sierra Talc and Chemical Company division of Cypress Mines Incorporated. There was also some production by American Chemet Corporation at Adler, Montana.

VERMICULITE

A small decrease in production by the Zonolite Division of W. R. Grace and Company near Libby in Lincoln County.

S/ Nathan May
Inspector

